Application/Control Number 09/822,475

Unit 2134

RECEIVED:

MAY 2 4 2004

Technology Center 2100

DETAILED ACTION: RESPONSE

filed Action, Item 2, Response;

It is true that I am unskilled in the patent prosecution procedure. I downloaded the patent application documents, and thought I followed the instructions. The initial USPTO response indicated that the application was complete. I apologize for my lack of procedure skill. None the less, at this time, I must proceed without legal expertise.

It must be understood that DRYBEDOC is not English, even though it appears to be.

Detailed Action, Item 3, Response:

An ordinary person, skilled in the art, can make the invention through step by step use of Macromedia Fontographer 4.0 Font Creating Program, by creating fonts whose characters are created by exactly reproducing designated lines of DRYBEDOC THE EMBOL.

THE EMBOL is constructed utilizing the following 26 independent (stand alone) designs:

- is left side of square.
- is right side of square.
- is the top of the square.
- is the bottom of the square.
- is the inside square upper left to lower right diagonal line.
- / is the inside square upper right to lower left diagonal line.
- ∧ is the inside square upper independent design triangle.
- is the inside square left independent design triangle.
- is the inside square lower independent design triangle.
- is the inside square right independent design triangle.
- is left of left side of square.
- is right of right side of square.
- extends from upper right corner of square to the independent design x.
- extends from the upper left corner of square to the independent design /.
- extends from the lower left corner of square to the independent design X.
- extends from the lower right corner of square to the independent design /.
- center point connects to upper right extension \times . ****
- center point connects to upper left extension \times .
- center point connects to lower left extension \angle . ./
- center point connects to lower right extension λ . /.
- connects above end points of upper right independent design \vee . 7
- connects above end points of upper left independent design \checkmark .
- connects below end points of lower left independent design X.
- connects below end points of lower right independent design /. J

The described alignment and connecting of the 26 independent designs produces the following text (typed) font graphic, referred to as:



At this time the 26 independent designs (> 0), for explanation purposes, have not been created as font.

Facts about font: Font is a style of alphabet characters all of the same size and shape. Font is style, appearance of character, and does not affix alphabet value to a particular shape. Font style does not transmit and can not be seen on a computer screen unless that particular font is installed on that particular computer. Point: Your computer can not produce or reproduce, as text, DRYBEDOC fonts. All fonts, with the exception of DRYBEDOC fonts, deliver information by face value, transmitted via number systems such as ASCII, binary, or other numeric code. DRYBEDOC fonts deliver DRYBEDOC data via style (shape), not by character face alphabet values. To create a DRYBEDOC font each character is assigned an English, or other alphabet, character equivalent. This is done by mapping one of the 26 independent designs, unique to the THE EMBOL, to a measured placement within the font creating program's designated alphabet values. The 26 independent designs can be assigned to an equivalent of any English, or other alphabet, character during the creation process of DRYBEDOC font.

In the following 3 examples the DRYBEDOC independent designs appear below the English characters and assume the English alphabet values. Each THESEMBOL internally possesses a complete English equivalent alphabet, as it requires all 26 Independent Designs to create THESEMBOL. Value assignment and line by line reproduction of the desired shape creates an EMBOL.

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Example 2. ABCD EFGHIJ K LMNOPQR STU V W X Y Z - Geneva font
/ トンベナトーマンハ(シン・スカー・シング) - ロRYS(ロ①c 鷺ケ ロ イロハヤ
```

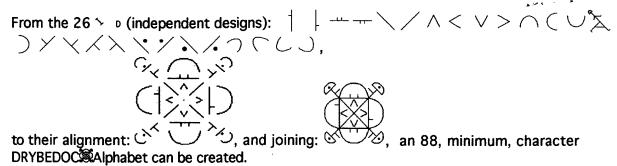
Each of the above 3 examples of the 26 independent designs (> D) have been created as different DRYBEDOC front and have been installed and used in this explanation.

The DRYBEDOC front static (unmoved) alphabet character \wedge requires partial use of 5 $^{>}$ 0 lines of THE MBOL.

See below: qferd* = A character of DRYBEDOC THE EMBOL Static Alphabet 88:

Using o R y & (o () c) f つ い f referenced to static THE MEMBOL values:

The alphabet value of the 26 independent designs can be changed in the font creation program without effecting keystroke value.



DRYBEDOC Alphabet characters, although appearing as English alphabet characters, are not English. EMBOLS consist of all or part of one or more of the 26 independent designs, identified by lines of THE EMBOL, which have no value until assigned. Each EMBOL has a unique name determined by THE EMBOL lines assigned values used in a characters construction. Use of all of an independent design in a character causes a LARGE CASE LETTER to be added to the EMBOL name. Use of part of an independent design causes a small case character to be added to the EMBOL name. DRYBEDOC Alphabet character values can be changed without altering the size, shape, color, or appearance of a character by realignment of THE EMBOL lines assigned values. This property is accomplished at font creation.

DRYBEDOC Alphabet characters can not be created until the 26 independent designed are aligned and connected in the manner of THE EMBOL. For clarity purposes, the following 88 character DRYBEDOC THE EMBOL Static Alphabet is displayed as red lines appearing on THE EMBOL and also displayed in red to the right of THE EMBOL with the lines of use referred to in assigned line values that produce the DRYBEDOC EMBOL name. EMBOL names are critically case sensitive.

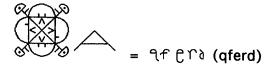
Addressing how the removal of specified lines of THE EMBOL ties into cryptography:

The following 88 character DRYBEDOC Alphabet can be stated in two different ways. Only the LARGE CASE A character will be addressed. By stating the removed lines of the A EMBOL it's name is qferd. By stating the remaining lines of the EMBOL it's name is ABCGHIJKLMNOPSTUVWXYZ, as every EMBOL contains a complete DRYBEDOC Alphabet, one or the other stating of THE HBOL lines must be used in order to determine an EMBOL. In DRYBEDOC every EMBOL is lines reproduced line by line from THE BMBOL. Even though an EMBOL appears and can be substituted as an English character, it is not. Regardless of what appears to be the face value, and though EMBOLS may be freely substituted for English characters, EMBOLS can not be equated to English character values.

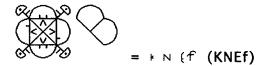
All EMBOLS appear on THESEEMBOL in exact position and alignment.

DRYBEDOC THE EMBOL Static Alphabet 88

 \land is created by using part of the \checkmark (Q)design that forms the lower left leg, part of the \checkmark (F) design that completes the left leg, part of the \checkmark (E) design that is the upper part of the right leg, part of the \checkmark (R) design that completes the lower right leg, and part of the - (D) design that is the horizontal line that connects the legs.



 $^{\circ}$ is created by using all of $^{\circ}$ (K) design that forms the upper curve, all of $^{\circ}$ (N) design that forms the right side curve, all of $^{\circ}$ (E) design that forms the back, and part of the $^{\prime}$ (F) design that is the mid point line.

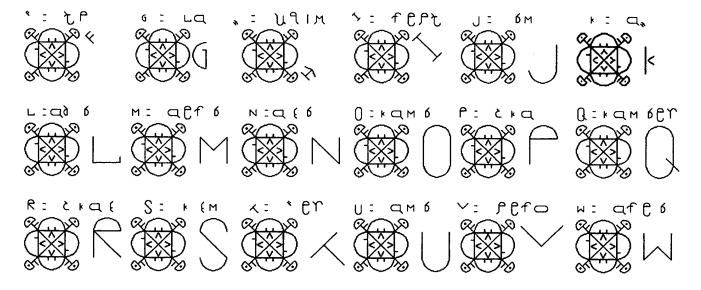


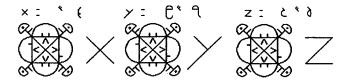
 $^{\text{C}}$ is created by using part of the - (C) design that is the upper horizontal line, all of the \in (L) design that is the left side curve, and part of the - (D) that is the lower horizontal line.

 $^{\rm D}$ is created by using part of the \downarrow (B) design that forms the vertical line, and all of the \supset (N) design that forms the right side curve.

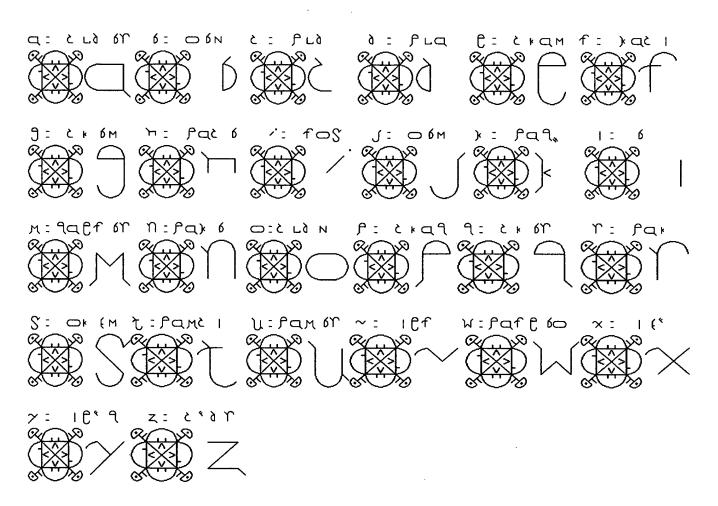
E is created by using part of the \times (O) design that forms the upper right diagonal, all of the \downarrow (B) design that forms the vertical with short horizontal line, and part of the \times (R) design that forms the lower diagonal.

The remaining 83 EMBOLS are shown with typed name appearing above each character. All characters must agree in name and shape. There are no duplicate EMBOLS.

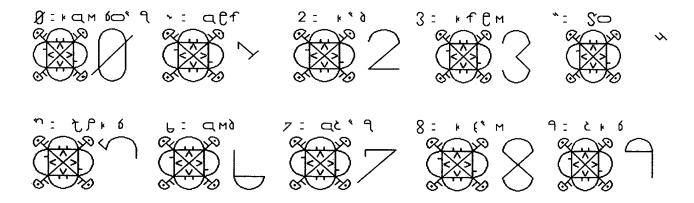




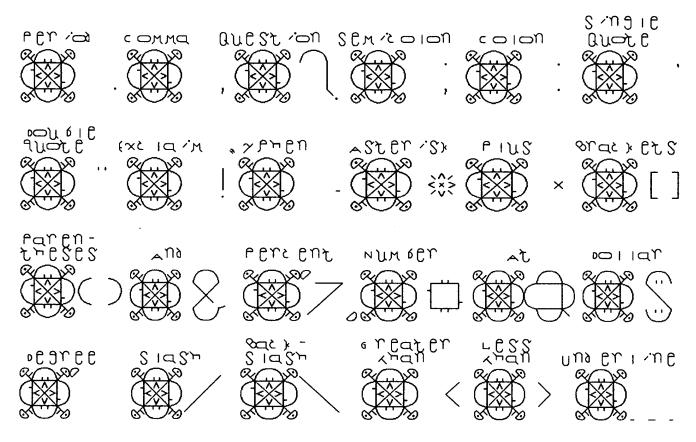
26 small case EMBOLS (characters):



10 Number EMBOLS:



26 Punctuation characters: Brackets and Parentheses are displayed together.



There is an unlimited quantity of graphic characters that can be created, line by line, from THEXEMBOL. The following 10 graphic EMBOLS (typed font) with line names displayed above the characters are not counted as part of the 88 character alphabet.

DRYBEDOC EMBOLS can not be translated without knowledge of THE MBOL alphabet alignment, font mappings and usage. Each EMBOL has a unique alignment, mapping, and name. Each EMBOL is referenced to THE EMBOL to receive it's assigned values. Each reference consists of line values, alignment orders, and usage delivered as font. This applies to all DRYBEDOC EMBOLS. The quantity of font in a reference is unlimited.

Example of a font reference:

Register bace:

The Register bace consists of 7 DRYBEDOC STONTS, displayed above. The bace font is blank. The KaMboFq font is the 26 Independent Designs (> D) of THE STEMBOL. LARGE CASE, small case, numbers, and Punctuation are self-explanatory. GraphX is able to transfer larger quantities of data on single characters.

Additional Register bace font are:

Fingersign: ABCD EFGH IJKLMNOPORSTU VWXYZ

ナナキャンへへくしつつくくしょく

Bodysign: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P QR S T UV W X Y Z

<u>ተነ ነር ነር የተነር የ የተተተተተቸው የተ</u>

Finger and Body sign emulate the 26 independent designs, can be signed by those that learn the sign, and are unique to DRYBEDOC.

Another Register bace font is DRYBEDOC THE EMBOL Barcode: Enlarge barcode to size 72 to view.

A

Example size 72:



Lower column barcode 72:

Barcode is created by rotating the face of THE®EMBOL left or right until the side of THE®EMBOL (one pixel in width) is all that is visible. Individual > p heights protrude one pixel to either side. The distant character protrudes left, near character right. Character heights are measured to the pixel. DRYBEDOC®barcode is unique to THE®EMBOL.

All DRYBEDOC IN FONT can be transferred as keystroke values.

DRYBEDOC FONT have keystroke and THE HBOL values.

The following is a Greetings register consisting of four internal registers, containing 5 layers of expansion, that transfer the DRYBEDOC EMBOLS.

Region to the content of the content

У : ЦЯГС : Я̀ ис ОД L C О I д ДД к й и : б L Q M Q L C О Г д M й С М б С О Д С Я М б Б L Q M C Г й М Q M б С ОГ й Г С ОД M б С Ой У Г й м й ° с .

The following displays 6 different ways of typing HI (\sim) using the above Register bace Layers**. Copy and paste the following onto a speaking document to hear it spoken.

References (fonts), or Register Layers: EMBOL value can be established using the following layering registers. The layering process is infinitely expandable. Each layer is established in the same line by line character construction. The quantity of characters in a layer is always equivalent to the value of the bace character. Each layer is the next dialect of repeating the bace character. Each of following four examples contain a functional DRYBEDOC Alphabet, and are part of Register bace. The line names are taken from the displayed DRYBEDOC Alphabets bace values. All registers in the following examples are at the static condition, unmoved, of THE EMBOL.

First Example, 5 layers:

LARGE CASE

baceA = A = \triangle : Of C 6 : 6LQM 18 QMQ + 8 N 98 LCX + : C + 8 Q2 QM 68 CX C 6 T 8 MQM 68 CM 68 CX C 6 T 8 MQM 68 CM 68 CX C 6 T 8 MQM 68 CM 57 M MQM 68 C 7.

bace B = B = 0 : L*' C = 0 aco $0 \sim R$ a R = 0 in the man R = 0 of m of a multiple of R = 0 or R =

baceD = D = 0 : ξk : ξm 60 ξ : ξm 60 ξ : ξm 60 ξ 70 ξ 60 ξ 60 ξ 70 ξ 60 ξ 70 ξ 70

bace G = G = G = G = G and it is the second of the seco

baceH = H = $_{\star}$: $^{\sim}$ \M\U = \quad \qquad \quad \qqq \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad

baceJ = J = J = $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

baceK = K = 1 3 5 I TO MURTE I ROLLO ME ETO ROLCO ID QMQ + D N.

baceL = L = L = $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

baceN = N = N : 0 % : TO M \sim R T M 6 : TO M C F TO T C C LO T C C F O F C * .

baceO = O = 0 : δ LC N : Γ M A Q C \P M 60 ° C : \P L Γ A M C = \P Π M Q M 6C Π M G L C Π C Π F C Π M Π R Π M Π

baceP = P = P = QL0 = QM 62 CD Q2 T0 M = QM 62 CD - CT0 F2 K 9M 66 LQM 70 MQM 62 LT0 M2 CT0 .

baceQ = Q = Q = $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

bace R=R=R : QLD ' : QM 62 \bigcirc QLTD M~R : QM 62 \bigcirc CTD F2 + 9M 66LQMTD MQM 62 \bigcirc 9M 69D LTD M2 CTD 9CLD ' .

baceS = $S = S = L^*N = 0$ QLO *R0 C TO MQM 62 O 9M 69 f *C QLO *C0 MAR R 9M 6.

baceU = U = ሀ ፤ ዕ Nč ፤ ፖዕ mò 'ሪ 气m 6 ፤ ጊዕ L.ፖዕ mሪ ሮናò ፖò m~ R ጊm 6a L c o - ሪ ሮናò ያሪ ኑ .

baceV = V = V : ?fff : alcoldama+d naldr : am 6c cd ac ?m 6 6lamc rd mam 6c crd ffc cam 6c cd frd md °c am 6c cd ac rd m ?d l.

baceW = W = ዞ ፤ ዕ ሮኖ 6 ፤ ጕዕ мако и 10 амго м ፤ ዊዕ ∟ጕዕ мሪ ሮናዕ ዉм 6ሪ 🖒 ጐጕዕ мо ° ሪ ሪ ጕዕ мам 6ሪ ፎጕዕ ° ሪ ሪ ፎዊዕ ∟ጕዕ мሪ ሮናዕ .

bace X = X = × = ' (= ~ RPC O = 9ffqld'qld r9m66Lqm.

baceY = Y = γ : $f(\Gamma)$: 10 and 10 L : $\xi \Gamma$ 0 man 6 ξ - $\xi \Gamma$ 0 f ξC 0 an 6 ξC 0 $\xi \Gamma$ 0 m0 ξC 0 and ξC 0.

SMall case

bacea = a = α : α % 60 : α % 60 % α 61 ft * α % 61 α % α 61 ft * α % 61 α 61 ft * α % 61 α 61 ft * α % α 61 ft * α 61 ft * α 62 α 62 α 62 α 63 α 64 α 65 α 65 α 65 α 65 α 65 α 66 α 67 α 68 α 78 α 79 α

baceb = b = 6 : $\beta = 1$: $\alpha = 1$? $\alpha = 1$

baced = d = d = To m = for LTo mo at = alcorom = act for mt efforomam of of m o.

bacee = e = C = C + 0 N = C + 0 N = C + 0 N +

bacef = f = f : 10 qm : it is man it of a fit of : 10 qm : it is man it of a fit of it is a section of the section of the section is a section of the sec

baceh = $h = \frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{2}$ QC : QLCOY $\frac{1}{2}$ MQM $\frac{1}{2}$ COY $\frac{1}{2}$ MQM $\frac{1}{2}$ MQ

bacek = k = $^{\circ}$: $^{\circ}$? $^{\circ}$: $^{\circ}$? $^{\circ}$! $^{\circ}$!

bacel = | = | : ¿ : 9m6 : QL¿ Où ffà fò k.

bacen = n = 1 : 10 Lt : QLt C M A Qt 1 M B : QM Bt C Q M B CLt C M A CLt C M A CLt C CT A M CLt C CT A M CLT C M CLT C

baceo = o = \bigcirc : \bigcirc LQM : \bigcirc P \bigcirc P \bigcirc Q \bigcirc Q \bigcirc CQM \bigcirc CQM

bacep = p = f : q = 0 : q = 0 q

baceq = $q = \frac{1}{2}$: $q = \frac{1}{2}$: q =

baces = $s = S = \int L^*N = QL d \Upsilon d Q L \sim R d^* L = QM 6 L Q - d Q L T d M Q M 6 L T d M Q M 6 L T d M C Q M 6 R f f f QL d * T d M ~ R f M 6 .$

bacet = $t = \frac{1}{2}$? The var induction of the constant of the standard of

baceu = u = \mathcal{U} : \mathcal{O} NèO : \mathcal{O} Cè Mè 'è \mathcal{O} Mè 'è \mathcal{O} Cè \mathcal

bacev = v = ~ : Iff : alcoldamard n : am 6c ad ac 9m 66 - Lame To mam 6c at fic am 6c at 5 To mo ° c .

bacew = \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{W} : \mathbf{Q} $\mathbf{$

bacex = $x = x : M' (: Y) fft \longrightarrow Rft \longrightarrow I fill M I) - AMA IN MIN SLAM AFFALD 'ALD YAM SSLAM .$

bacey = $y = \gamma$: Mf (Γ : Γ 0 ff(O10 QMf(O70 L : Ω 0 LT0 M 10 QMQ K0 N Ω M 6 6 LQMC Γ 0 MQM 66 OT0 ff(OQL0 Γ 0 M 66 LQMC Γ 0 MQ M 66 CQL0 Γ 0 M 66 LQMQ LCO Γ 0 M 0 Q

bacez = z = z : a (60 : a m 62 a f) b f) b f b f) b f b f b f b f f b f a f b f a f b f a f

NUM & (RS

bace1 = 1 = $^{\circ}$: $^{\circ}$ ff : $^{\circ}$ m $^{\circ}$ d $^{\circ}$ d $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ m d $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ m d $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ d $^{\circ}$ d $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ d $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ d $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ c $^{\circ}$ c

bace2 = 2 = 2 : L(6 : dqcfcOfc + : Td mqm 6cOfm 6qLd Tfm 66LqmqL⁻d Tfm 6d 5.

bace3 = 3 = 3 ፣ ∟ሮኖν ፣ ዕ ዉረ ዉ ፣ ዕ N 1 ዕ ዉ ሊዕ ° ሪ ፣ ዮዕ мዉ м 6ሪ ወ ዓ м 6ዉ м 6ሪ ወ ዕ ጐ ዮዕ м ዕ ° ሪ ሪ ዮዕ м ዉ м 6ሪ ወ ዮዕ ኖ ሮሪ ወ ዮዕ м ~ ደ ዓ м 6 .

bace4 = 4 = * : SO : FL° N FLQM : QL° N O QL° N O CO C PL° N O C PL° N O C CO C $\text{CO$

bace5 = 5 = T lyque : 90 NCOQLEO ac 9m6 : 200 CCO mo * c 9m6 CLQ ma fc ac 9m6 CLQ mo * c 9m6 CLQ mo *

bace 6=6=5 in 6 in

bace 7 = 7 = 7 = 0 0 = 10

bace8 = 8 = 8 ፣ L'N(፣ ዕ ሚኒ ~ Rò ' ኒ ያኒ ወ ፣ ፕò ma - m 6ኒ ወ ዓm 6 ዓf ያ ሚኒ à ' ፕò m~ R ዓm 6 α μ ò ፕ ዓm 6 6 μ a m .

bace 9 = 9 = 9 = 0 : QLL : QM &C \bigcirc QLL \bigcirc PC + \bigcirc M & 6 LQ M PO MQM &C \bigcirc M &QLL \bigcirc CC PO PC + .

Second Example:

LARG (CAS (

bace $B = \emptyset : NM^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C : C^{\circ}C :$

bace C = C = c : fra : To missing of : Ot norize for a rich acts of the following results of

baceD = D = 0 1 d m 1 Okitfld 1 framt 6 OkaOkaNa f) fint Lokt.

baceH = H = 、 ፣ ኒያኑ | ፣ cz ∟ 6፦ 6νεβcz βαδ ፣ 6፦વოc> qčqð Υδ mcz βαΥδ mč °δ c> q 6νεβ 6÷ q mc> q 6νεβ + c c> .

bacel = $I = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{$

bace J = J = J = 0 m = $O \times C \times C + C = 0$ frames $O \times C + C = 0$ for C = 0 for C =

baceK = K = k : is is considered to be a second of the second of the

baceL = L = L = C is a constant of the matter and the form of the form o

baceM = M = M : εffd : ΟκαΠα β) βνειοκε : βκαμεσεκαδ 9Φενδεκαδ 9Υδ μΦερσ Υσωκαεαδ δκαμεσοκα.

bace 0=0 : No La : C'à Oraca orc : C'à \sim Rorc brance - Crab Aorac rab Aorac aora .

bace P = P = P = MNL =

baceQ = Q = Q = $\frac{1}{2}$ No Lid f $\frac{1}{2}$ is the oracle or the oracle of the oracle oracle of the oracle of th

baceS = S = $S = N' L = 2'0 \sim R2 = 0$ = $O \times e = 0 \times C \times f = 0 \times 0 \times e = 0 \times c \times e = 0$

baceV = V = \vee : Of f : 6 k q m 6 n 2 L 6 n 2 L 0 x n : To m 2 of 2 x f f 0 Y o m 2 of 2 of 3 m 2 of 0 m

bace $X = X = \times$ ¹ (: ~ RΥδ \mathfrak{q} :) \mathfrak{f} \mathfrak{f} δ \mathfrak{h} δ \mathfrak{q} .

baceY = Y = Y = f^*f = f^*h = f

bace Z=Z=Z : $6^{\circ}Q$: $1^{\circ}Q$: 1°

baceb = b = δ : Υ 0 m : \Box 2 NO+22 ff0 : δ 4 \Box 4 NO+ \Box 2 0 6 \Box 6 \Box 7 0 f NO+ \Box 1 0 f NO+ \Box 2 0 f NO+ \Box 3 0 f NO+ \Box 3 0 f NO+ \Box 4 0 f NO+ \Box 5 0 f NO+ \Box 6 0 f NO+ \Box 7 0 f NO+ \Box 8 0 f NO+ \Box 9 0 f NO+ \Box 9

baced = d=0 : Ord : f is a missing of the constant of the

bacee = e = f : full : To me's ~ Eqo : c norelaft or q ~ c Rore) for q equal to q or q .

bacef = f = f : 1α δ): : Ολ νδ λ καδ Υγδ ΜΟλ βς :
δκαμοκαζ δο οκλοκαζεί καδ Υοκλ δνδ Υολ νοκλλ βδ δκαμοκα δνλ βκλ .

baceg = g = f: 6N0 M: Y0 MC 10 C+CC f0 : Q1 NO+CC f6 C+Q MC 6 C+Q C+Q T) Q1 SNC LO+C.

baceh = $h = \frac{1}{2}$ C $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

bacei = i = $^{\prime}$: $^{\prime}$? $^{\prime}$? $^{\prime}$? $^{\prime}$? $^{\prime}$? $^{\prime}$ % $^{\prime}$

bacej = j = J : Yò L : Οὰ ΝΟκὶὰΦὸ : βκαμοκαὶδο βκαμὶδο - κασκαὶ καὸ θοκὶ.

bacel = | = | ፤ ዕ ፤ ወ*ሪ ፤ б* ፬ mሪ 6 © * ፬ ፣ ገዕ mሪ 6 č * ፬ዕ ግረ ብርዕ ግ - " * ፬ * ሪ 6 č * ፬ዕ ግ ረ ብርዕ ግ - " * ፬ * ሪ 6 č * ፬ዕ ግ ረ ብርዕ ግ - " * ፬ * ሪ 6 č * ፬ዕ ግ .

bacem = m = M: $\int \mathcal{L} \int \partial \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} \partial \mathcal{$

bacen = n = 1 : C Nd : $6 \times C$ MO $\times C$ 1 C MC G C \times CO \times C G C G MC G C G MC G C G MC G C G MC G MC G C G MC G

baceo = o = \odot : 6 * \odot * \odot

bacep = p = f : 6ntf : Yo mt 10 ora 6ntf : at nortefoora~R
ort 6rant 6tra 970 mt 10 ora 6ntf.

bacer = $r = \Upsilon$: C N : G N C G N G G N

baceu = $u = \lambda$: C = 0 frameratadert forð e in the stand of the standard of th

bacev = $v = \sim$:) ff : C f6 Π Q 6) fn L : G EQ MORQ 6N - C FR C C NO C R Q G G MORQ 6N - C C G NO C R Q G Q G G NO C P6 G NO C C G NO C C G NO C G NO C P6 G NO C C G NO G NO C G NO

bacew = w = W : C ffd Γ : G is a moral but lead by the constant of the constant of

bacey = $y = \gamma$:) f { ? : C f 6 Π G) Y θ ? 6 θ N θ ? 6 θ N θ Y θ N θ Y θ N θ Y θ N θ Y θ N θ N

bacez = $z = z = \delta(q + r)$ for mrd fix and find fix one of the fix one of the fixed for a section f

NUMBERS

bace1 = 1 = $^{\prime}$: cff : \bigcirc : \bigcirc

bace2 = 2 = 2 : N (Q : ¿ b Yò 3 C k Qò 3 : O k Q ~ R O k ¿ C N O k ¿ 6 Nò 3 C k Qò 3 C

bace 3=2=3 : NffL : ¿'à bulliq bylqà : $0*0^{\circ}$ Roxl Yà mi'à oral aò mà la aò 90 mol fe oral aò 90 kl .

bace4 = $4 = ^{\circ}$: $^{\circ}$?) ff \rightarrow N : \rightarrow F i N \rightarrow 6 N \rightarrow 6 N \rightarrow L 6 K \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow C .

bace5 = $5 = ^{\circ}$: $5 \cap N^{\circ}$: $1 \cap N^{$

bace 7 = 7 = 7 = 2 is by the second of th

bace8 = 8 = 8 = N (L' : ¿'à Tà q¿ aà ~ R : O + a ~ - RO + ¿ C C NO + ¿ 6 Nà qO + a¿ + aà qo + ¿ + f f 6 Nà '.

bace9 = 9 = 9 : 6 Nd : 6 Nd 6 Nd 6 C NO R C C 6 NO R C C C NO R C C C RORC C C RORC C C RORC C R

Third Example:

LARG (CAS (

baceB = B = ϑ : ML (f : 6Cfq 6Cq η_{A} fm 60 T : η_{A} fm 60 T : η_{A} fm 60 M 6 M 60 M Cqf η_{A} fm 60 M 6 M 60 M Cqf η_{A} fm 60 M

bace C = C = C identify the second of the

baceD = D = 0 : QL : $\frac{1}{2}$ NCQ $\frac{1}{2}$ CQ : TN $\frac{1}{2}$ NCQ $\frac{1$

baceH = H = χ = $\S \cap \Omega$ = $\S \cap \Omega$

bace] = J = J = QM = 0 No Qf Gfq = YN 66 (QYNO N N CQF) CQF0 M GPQ M G

baceK = K = 1 if the first term is a map because of order to the first term of th

baceL = L = L : 6C : 9LQ\ned ne Q\ned : 9 mq\ned 6-cq\ned ne Q\ned ne G\ned G\ned ne G\ned G\ned ne G\ne G\ned ne G\ned ne

baceN = N = N : $6(q : 9lq9_f0 \text{ N} \cdot qf : 0 \text{ MQ}f6cq0 \text{ N} \cdot qf - 0 \text{ MQ}f0fffc0 \text{ M} 60^{\circ} \text{N} 60^{\circ} \text$

bace 0 = 0 = 0 : M of a capacal constant of the second of the secon

bace P = P = P = 0 and P = P = P = 0 and P = P = P = 0 and P = 0 and

baceQ = Q = Q = Q = Q = Q = M 6 R Q Q =

baceS = S = S = m° k = ነርተጣኒዮ 6 J = ጊርመን m 6 k m 60 ከ0 N2 ጣርዮ 6 k d ከ0 m 6 ጊርጣር m .

baceT = $T = A = ^{\circ}$ Cf = \mathcal{T} Pd m 6+ d m 60 = \mathcal{T} 6+ d \mathcal{T} M 6 \mathcal{T} M 6 Cf \mathcal{T} A 7 Cf \mathcal{T} A 7

baceU = U = U = U = 0 from a fixed in fixed in the fix

bace W=W=W : if $f \in \mathbb{Z}$: $f \in \mathbb{Z}$: $f \in \mathbb{Z}$ is the second of the second of

baceX = X = x = 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 m 60 maganters of the same to the same to

SMall Cast

bacea = a = α : a NC $\alpha\beta$: a NC a C a C a NC a NC a C a

baceb = b = δ : $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

bacec = c

baced = d = 0 : $Y \times G : Y \times G : Y$

bacee = $e = f = \delta m \delta k = \Gamma n \delta \delta f f q l q \delta j = \Gamma m - \delta \delta (q l l q l l q d m \delta k m \delta d l d n c q f d m q f d q d n c q f l l q q m .$

bacef = f = f : d m f k : O fffqfflq n f n f n f n f f n f f f q f l q n f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f n f f f n f n f f n

baceg = $g = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{$

bacej = $j = \int \frac{1}{2} d^{2} + \frac{1}{2} d^{2}$

bacek = $k = \beta$: Γ 60) : Γ m 69LQLC NO QM : Γ M 6 68fQQLQ-0 MQF 62 QD NC QF 66 QT N 60 NC QF 66 PQ.

bacel = | = | : Q : 3 NZ Q P : TN 66 (Q T NZ 3 NZ Q P 3 M 60.

bacem = m = M = Offfaf : LEND PLAD M 6x M 60 ND NEAPD M 60.

bacen = n = 1 : Γ 6 Mq : Γ M 6 9 Lq 6 8 Fq N Lq F : Γ M 6 6 8 Fq RQ N Lq P RQ

baceq = q = $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$

baces = s = S = 9 m (* = 9 m q f of f a 9 m) = 9 m of of the model of

bacet = t : \uparrow : \uparrow

bacev = v : $^{\circ}$? $^{\circ}$

bacex = x : π (° : Γ 6mq η_A / Γ / Γ : Γ m 6 η_L q 6 Γ / Γ 4 m Γ 0 m

bacey = y ፣ ን ፣ ሽሮ^{*}፡፡ ፣ ሾ ያጠጧዕ m ያዩኒዮ∟ኒ nò ፣ ፖm ያզ∟ዉ ያሮኖዉò nኒ ዉምፖn ያ ያሮኖዉ զ∟ዉ ያjኮ ያዩò ሽò m ያ 8ኒ ዉፖnኒ ያ {ዉፖn ያ .

NUM & (RS

bace0 = 0 : \emptyset : LC NO \mathbb{T}° CO : SC QTNC S (QTN SO MQFTPLC NO : \mathbb{T}° NC QFTM S S (QTNC \mathbb{T}° NC QFTM S S (QTNC \mathbb{T}° NC QFTM S S (QTN S G) \mathbb{T}° NC QFTM S S (QTN S S QTN S QTN S QTN S S QTN S Q

bace1 = 1 : γ : $\delta f f$: $\beta L = 0$ M $\delta k = 0$ M

bace2 = 2 : M° 6 : 6ሮተዉሮተዉባኒዉ : ባኒዉስ m 6 - * M 60 ነበ Nc ዉያስ m 6 * 0 Nc ዉያስ mዉያ 6c ዉስ Nc ዉያ .

bace5 = 5 ፣ ግ ፣ ~Րma ፣ በ၉ኖՐm 6 6၉ኖað nとaያ ፣ ዮ 6mað m 6k m 60 ሽዮm 6 6၉ኖa զ∟a q∟að m 6k m 60 ሽð nとa ምዮn 6 6 (a ዮnè ð nè a ያò m 6a

bace6 = 6 : 6 : 2 × 6 : 7 N2 6 1 9 LQ : 7 M 6 6 (Q 7 N2 9 LQ Q M) MQ 7 62 Q 0 N2 Q 7 .

bace 7 = 7 = 7 = 0 to 0 = 0 is a near than the following section of the first of the following section is the following section of the following section in the following section is the following section of the following section in the following section is the following section of the following section in the following section is the following section of the following section in the following section is a section of the following section of the following section is a section of the following section of the following section is a section of the following section of the following section is a section of the following section of the foll

bace 9 = 9 = 1 1 and 2 This iff a is not a for a in a

Fourth Example:

LARG (CAS (

baceA = A = \triangle : Of CT 6 : 6LQM 10 QMQ+0 N 70 LCX + : CX + 0 Q2 QM 68 CX CT0 MQM 68 CY0 T 6 M0 $^{\circ}$ C M 70 M0 $^{\circ}$ C C M0 M0 $^{\circ}$ C C M0 $^{\circ}$ C M

bace $B = \emptyset$ = L*' C = d ald $^{\sim}$ Ra + d N = T d man 62 = O1 MT of O1 MQ f O2 Call O3 MT of O3 MQ f O4 Call O5 MT of O8 MT

baceC = C =

baceD = D = $^{\circ}$: $^{\circ}$: $^{\circ}$? $^{\circ}$ % : $^{\circ}$ QLC $^{\circ}$ Cfd ft * Yd m\lambda ff : $^{\circ}$ QM 66 $^{\circ}$ QC $^{\circ}$ M 66 $^{\circ}$ QC $^{\circ}$ M 66 $^{\circ}$ QC $^{\circ}$ M 60 $^{\circ}$ M 70 $^{\circ}$ M 70

baceF = F = ' = ~R = 9ffqld' = qlto10 qmqkd nqm 6t cod qt Td m~R.

bace G = G = G = G = C and in the contraction of the contraction of the contraction is the contraction of the contraction of

baceH = H = $\frac{1}{2}$ = $^{\sim}$ $^{\sim}$

bacel = $I = {}^{\checkmark}$: lift : % ne collinated in an action of the second of the secon

baceK = K = k = δ 5 = γ 0 m/L γ 6 = γ 0 L γ 0 m/L γ 6 m/L γ 6 m/L γ 6 m/L γ 6 m/L γ 70 m/L

baceL = L = L = 1 d at : l = 1

baceM = M = $^{\circ}$: $^{\circ}$ Cfd : $^{\circ}$ M 6Q $^{\circ}$ N 10 QMT0 M : $^{\circ}$ Cfd $^{\circ}$ Cf

baceN = N = N : 3 ' \dot{c} : \dot{c} 1 \dot{c} 2 \dot{c} 1 \dot{c} 2 \dot{c} 1 \dot{c} 2 \dot{c} 3 \dot{c} 2 \dot{c} 3 \dot{c} 2 \dot{c} 3 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 3 \dot{c} 3 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 3 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 3 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 3 \dot{c} 4 \dot{c} 5 \dot{c} 6 \dot{c} 6 \dot{c} 6 \dot{c} 6 \dot{c} 7 \dot{c} 6 \dot{c} 7 \dot{c} 8 \dot{c} 7 \dot{c} 8 \dot{c} 9 \dot{c} 9

baceP = P = f : QLD : QM \mathcal{C} \mathcal{O} \mathcal

baceQ = Q = Q = $\frac{1}{2}$ i is the of the strong that the str

baceS = S = S : L'N : $\delta \neq \ell \sim R\delta$ ' ℓ : $\Gamma \delta \neq \ell \sim R\delta$ $\ell \in R$

baceU = U = U : $\frac{1}{2}$ No : $\frac{1$

baceV = V = \checkmark : % :

baceW = W = ଜ ፤ ስ ሮና 6 ፤ ኾስ ጠዉኑስ N là ዉሊዮስ m ፤ ቪስ ∟ዮስ mč ሮናስ ዉm 62 🖒 ጐዮስ må ° 2 2 ዮስ ጠዉm 62 ©ዮስ ° 2 2 © ቪስ ∟ዮስ mč ሮናስ .

baceY = Y = γ : $f(\Upsilon)$: $10 \neq m \neq k$ $0 \neq$

SMQII CQSE

bacea = a = α : α % α : α % α

baceb = b = 6 : $f \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ quà $f \in \mathbb{C}$ m ($k \in \mathbb{C}$) at $f \in \mathbb{C}$ and $f \in \mathbb{C}$

bacec = c = $\,^{\circ}$ 1 $\,^{\circ}$ 9 $\,^{\circ}$ 1 $\,^{\circ}$ 1 $\,^{\circ}$ 2 $\,^{\circ}$ 3 $\,^{\circ}$ 3 $\,^{\circ}$ 4 $\,^{\circ}$ 6 $\,^{\circ}$ 6 $\,^{\circ}$ 7 $\,^{\circ}$ 7 $\,^{\circ}$ 8 $\,^{\circ}$ 9 $\,^$

baced = d = 0 : Y0 M : Y0 LY0 M0 QC : QLCOY0 M = 0 QC Y0 LY0 MC PF0 Y0 MQM 6COYM 6.

aceg = g = $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{$

baceh = $h = \frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

bacek = $k = \beta$: 90% : 90% : 90% : 90% 90% : 90% 90% : 90% 90% 90% 90% : 90% 90% :

bacel = | = | : と : 9m6 : QLとのと ff d ft k .

bacem = m = \mathcal{M} : To file : locally only and second second is all the milestanding of the second seco

bacen = n = 1 : 10 Lt : QLt C M a Qt 1 M b : QM bt C Q M b CLt C M con C M con C C for C M con C M

baceo = $o = O = \int L dm = \int L$

bacer = $r = \Upsilon$: \fill \f

bacet = $t = \frac{1}{2}$: 10 NQM : QLCOTO MO 'CQM BCOTO FCO : QM BCOO QC 1M B BLQM 10 LTO MC FTO TO M~ R1M BQM BCOC FTO FC + 1M B BLQM 10 LTO M BCQM BCOOK OC FTO FC + 1M BBLQM 10 LTO M BCQM BCOOK OC FTO FC + 1M BBLQM 10 LTO M BCQM BCOOK OC FTO FC + 1M BBLQM 10 LTO M BCQM BCOOK OC FTO FC + 1M BBLQM 10 LTO M BCQM BCOOK OC FTO FC + 1M BBLQM 10 LTO M BCQM BCOOK OC FTO FC + 1M BCOOK

baceu = u = χ : $\frac{1}{2}$ NC O : $\frac{1}{2}$ C O Md $\frac{1}{2}$ C O Md O Md O C O Md O

bacev = $v = ^{\sim}$: \fill : \fi

bacey = $y = \gamma$: Mf (Γ : Γ 0 fft O10 QMft O70 L : Ω 0 L10 M 10 QMQ L0 N Ω M 6 LQ M2 L0 M QM 6 L0 M QM 6 L0 M Ω 0 M QM 6 L0 M Ω 0 M QM 6 L0 M Ω 0 M

bacez = z =

bace1 = 1 = \checkmark = 0 ff = ?0 m 10 q m q k 0 n = ?0 L ?0 m ?0 f ?0 m q m 60 ?0 f ?0 q m 60 ?0 ?0 m ?0 .

bace2 = 2 = $\frac{2}{3}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$ = $\frac{1}$

bace6 = 6 = 6 = 6 = 0 м 6 ፣ То мо ' ሪ ያሪ к ፣ до што мሪ ይናо То м~ кдм 6 с г - о т дм 60 5 .

bace 7 = 7 = 7 = 0 d ($\Upsilon = \Upsilon$) man be oftold . To me from be of from the from the frame of the field male oftold model.

bace8 = 8 = 8 : L'N(: 1 qt \sim R1'tfto : T1 mq $^-$ m 6t \bigcirc 7m 67ffq L1'T1 m \sim R7m 6q L1 T7m 6 6Lqm.

bace 9 = 9 = 9 = 0 : QLL : QM &C \Rightarrow QLL C \Rightarrow GH & FL R AM & &C \Rightarrow C \Rightarrow

The quantity of internal font Registers and layers that a Font Register may contain is variable according to application requirements.

From a fixed center point, THE EMBOL rotates 360 degrees clockwise, counter-clockwise, vertical circle, horizontal circle, and diagonal directions. Different font can be developed at every degree of rotation.

The following 8 registers are DRYBEDOC font, with THE EMBOL starting at 45 degrees, separated 90 degrees during a 360 degree clockwise rotation starting with the information located in the upper left reading left to right. Starting lower left reading left to right causes a counter-clockwise rotation. The degree of separation is variable by degree. Line values may be established referencing a fixed position THE EMBOL with rotating characters, or fixed EMBOLS on a rotating THE EMBOL. Each EMBOL references multiple registers.

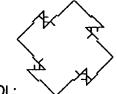
The following DRYBEDOC font are included in Register bace:

Another font style is DRYBEDOC DS Shapes. DRYBEDOC Shapes have four equal distant variable shape and value sides. DRYBEDOC Shapes are created through a process called DRYBEDOC Cursive, where each independent design is designated equivalent to an English alphabet character. As a character is created, or a word is spelled the end point of the appropriate equivalent design is connected to an end point of the proceeding independent design. When a complete character or word is spelled the wordline that is created is duplicated 3 times. Each duplicate wordline is rotated 90 degrees then connected to the end point of the proceeding wordline until the end of the forth wordline connects to the start point of the first wordline. The desired shape will have four equal sides, one that bares the designs of the intended word. The other three sides are not accurate independent designs. All DRYBEDOC Shapes are delivered as font (typed text).

The following example displays the static LARGE CASE, small case, and Number EMBOLS, and are included in Register bace. For clarity of translation the $\[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] \[\$

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ◇됐습도당수산다수산산수산산산수산 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 생산수다음산당산송수다 않산단지(大汉) 사상당산(사) 0123456789 ○산당산(사) 사수산() (5)

Size 72 example of DRYBEDOC riangle shaperiangle: riangle riangle



form the A EMBOL:

To locate the \wedge lines. Match the \times ($\mathbb G$) line to it's location on the \wedge $\mathbb G$. Once located follow the line in a clockwise direction, matching the remaining given order of; \wedge \wedge , revealing the static line values for the DRYBEDOC \wedge shape, \wedge = $\mathbb G \cap \mathbb G \cap \mathbb G$.

All DRYBEDOC Shapes are fonts.
See attachment DRYBEDOC Shapes, Item 8.

Numbers phenomena:

Number alphabet values are established by THEMEMBOL values of the 26 Independent Designs (ID).

The following example EMBOLS values start in the static state, no movement, of THE EMBOL. As movement occurs the values of the lines used to create a character varies as assigned.

Number EMBOL shapes do not change. Movement or alphabet reassignment of THE EMBOL changes line values without altering the character shape.

Using the same process, other values can be extracted from $0 R \times 0$ ($0 Q \times 10 M \times$

```
ory & (offc 魔人 1 つつ / かから: See attached item #4.
```

Unlike all other algorithms $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times$

The following example of DRYBEDOC characters as compared to English alphabet characters. Point: Every DRYBEDOC character contains a complete 88 character DRYBEDOC character shapes do not change, but the character values can be changed without altering character shape, by changing THE HBOL assigned alphabet order.

Example:

English characters displayed using Geneva font: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

 \triangle D (* G , * J K L M N () P () R S \angle U \vee W \times Y Z ; Although the face values appear to be the same as English characters DRYBEDOC Characters are not, necessarily, of the same values. They are lines

that make shapes by reproducing lines from THEMEMBOL. The following DRYBEDOC character shapes values are equivalent to the alphabet characters, but are another dialect telling the line names of

A
$$\otimes$$
 C \circ (\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ) + L M N \circ P \circ R \circ X \circ THETO HAVE SLO 6N \circ OF TH LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ A \circ O of the LA UPIM PHPT 6M \circ O of the LA UPIM PH

Client-specific DRYBEDOC Alphabets;

Until a client (customer) is known no specific alphabet fonts (style) can be generated, because customer identifiers, name mappings, are embedded (encrypted) into the font during the font creation process, so that individual clients custom fonts make it possible for them to provide their clients with fonts that they only possess, providing a means of private communication that no others know exist. Until the because (26 Independent Designs) alignment order and values are established the generated EMBOL (character embedded values) can not be known. EMBOL values can be changed after delivery, as additional reference, registers, information is required before translation (decryption) of any message or communication can be accomplished. Only those with the same fonts and embedding process have the capability to translate a DRYBEDOC message. Every message appears in face value, so that the message always appears complete. Applying the DRYBEDOC process used during message creation extracts the DRYBEDOC embedded values. The only means of extracting DRYBEDOC embedded values is through knowledge of the DRYBEDOC process used for that specific message. Every message has a unique DRYBEDOC process.

Messages:

No scrambling takes place in DRYBEDOC messages. What appears to be scrambling is the restating of data utilizing different written/spoken dialects that are established and transferred as $p \in \mathcal{P} \setminus \{p \in \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P} \cap$

Item 4. Drawings:

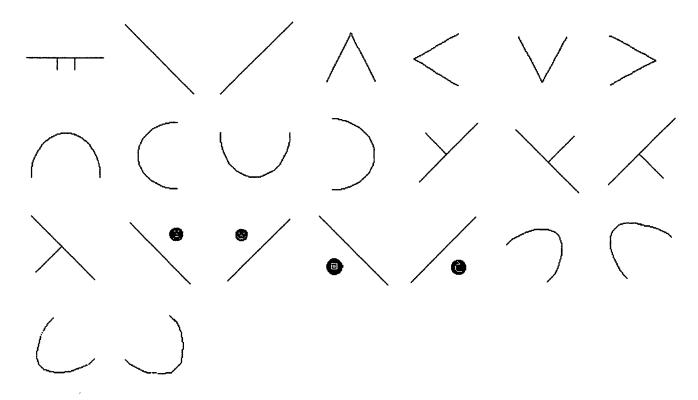
No drawings were submitted in the DRYBEDOC THESEMBOL Language Private Communication System patent application. The illustration presented on page 9 of the patent application is typed text published as a photograph, so that it can not be altered, as in the manner of text, because \$10,000.00 U.S. is offered for the message solution, and is still being offered, to all.

All graphics are DRYBEDOC front, typed text, of various sizes. No drawings are submitted in this response.

Example of DRYBEDOC front > p as compared to English alphabet characters

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ:

```
Size 12: | | ーー\/∧< ∨> ∩(∪) メ ∀ メ \ \ \ \ \ / っ へ し )
Size 14: | | ーー\ / ∧ < ∨ > ∩ ( ∪ ) メ ヾ / \ \ / \ / っ て し )
2000
/ \ / \ / つ 「 し 」
Size 36: 1 1 --- \ / \ < >
(\ \ \ \ )
Size 48: | | -----
\wedge < \vee > \cap (\ \cup\ )
Size 72:
```



Content of Specification Item 5a, Response;

The title of the invention is "DRYBEDOC THE®EMBOL Language Private Communication System". The title page, as it appeared as the cover of the patent application, is included as item #5 of this response. The title of the invention is embraced in it's name, which states that it is a "private communication system". A private communication system provides the user with a private means of communication by producing insolvable messages, that can be transmitted utilizing all existing communication systems. DRYBEDOC®messages appear to be common messages saying nothing of importance, but contain embedded critical data. Any font of any language can be conscripted to transfer DRYBEDOC®embedded data. Only the intended have the capability to extract DRYBEDOC®embedded data. Private communication is accomplished through the use of the unique properties and processes of DRYBEDOC. Without knowledge of THE®EMBOL alignment, assigned values, fonts, and references, the value of any character in a message can not be known, thereby creating a private means of communication available to only those that the processes and fonts have been shared.

Content of Specification Item 5b, Response;

A rewritten "Abstract Of The Disclosure" is included, as Item#5, in Response to Item #5b.

Content of Specification Item #6, Response;

There is no other field of art work that relates to DRYBEDOC. The art work of the invention deals exclusively with the physical design aspects of THE®EMBOL, which is the 26 geometric Independent Designs (> D) that are used to create the LARGE CASE, small case, numbers, punctuation, and Graphx characters (EMBOLS), of DRYBEDOC THE®EMBOL Language, and DRYBEDOC THE®EMBOL Language Private Communication System. The 26 > D are all that are used to create the DRYBEDOC® fonts, that are created through line by line reproduction of THE®EMBOL lines. All EMBOLS have been created as font, and are typed text, not drawings.

Encryption (embedding) of DRYBEDOC data is accomplished by designating each English alphabet character of a message with the DRYBEDOC front that bares the intended information. This must be done to every character. All DRYBEDOC characters contain multiple character data, but may be delivered to relate single character value, depending upon the users needs. Character substitution, through font substitution, is required to relay single character data.

Every character of every language naturally contains DRYBEDOC characters are freely substituted with any character, and may be equated as face value of the original character, if desired. After substitution DRYBEDOC values can be applied. This phenomena applies to all characters of every language.

Content of Specification Item #8, Claims rejection, Response;

A rewritten "Claims" is included in this response as Item # 6.

Content of Specification, Claims Rejection, Item 14, Response;

DRYBEDOC books:

The first book, titled DRYBEDOC, 1988, was an attempt on my part to get recognition for my work. All of the symbols in the book were hand drawn, because at that time the symbols were not created as font. The book was printed by a local printing company, not a book publisher. My wife and I personally distributed, or mailed the book, approximately 30 copies. Records of distribution were not kept. There was no response. It was never sold.

The second book, titled DRYBEDOC®THE EMBELIC Language, 1999, came about as a result of me buying and learning how to use the Macromedia Fontographer Program. I started creating DRYBEDOC®fonts. A total of 20 copies were self printed and distributed. Records of distribution were not kept. There was no response. It was never sold.

The third book, titled DRYBEDOC III, 1999, self published, was to display the quality, quantity and uniqueness of the DRYBEDOC fonts. A total of 13 copies were self printed and distributed. Records of distribution were not kept. There was no response. It was never sold.

To date, DRYBEDOC fonts, to my knowledge, have not been publicly used to transmit any digital message. There is no means of knowing if DRYBEDOC Hand or Bodysign has been used.

No aspect or rights of DRYBEDOC have been sold.

Copies of each of the three books are included in this response material, in the order of their publication dates. See attached Items #1, 2, and 3.

Conclusion:

All information in this document deals expressly with DRYBEDOC THE MEMBOL, DRYBEDOC THE MEMBOL Language, DRYBEDOC THE MEMBOL Language Private Communication System, and DRYBEDOC Their usage.

All DRYBEDOC fronts presented in this document do not provide the non authorized with information valuable for translating (decyphering) any DRYBEDOC communication. The values of any DRYBEDOC front, presented in this document, will or may be changed prior to development of a client-specific system. Until a DRYBEDOC front client-specific system is created and installed on the clients computer, with all mentioned properties established (references), no private DRYBEDOC data can be shared. All DRYBEDOC fronts that currently exist apply only to the client, DRYBEDOC. Should any of the fonts be shared, private communication would be possible only between those that they are shared and DRYBEDOC.

DRYBEDOC is a geometric/alphabetic character language, and must be realized as a language in order to understand it's properties and processes, and phenomena.

DRYBEDOC messages are not solvable, because they do not use standard encryption/decryption algorithms, recursive algorithms, or other numeric based methods. DRYBEDOC is not dependent on any numerical system or keystroke. Keystroke delivers ASCII, or other keystroke values, which in DRYBEDOC is used as non-critical carrier data. DRYBEDOC messages require no firewalls or additional protection, as they are delivered using non-critical carrier data. Critical data is available only after extraction and translation.

In DRYBEDOC there is no final answer only the next answer, as there is always another automatic progression of constantly rotating DRYBEDOC font information values.

There is no way of knowing DRYBEDOC fonts are installed in a computer. Message preparation, transmission, and receiving can be done using any font. After preparation or receiving DRYBEDOC fonts can be selected. Font does not transmit with messages, unless the receiver is configured to allow the transmitted data to select the font. Otherwise, the receiver default or selected font appears. DRYBEDOC fonts protect their copyright, as a font can not be produced, or reproduced, as text, until installed.

A partially complete client-specific manually operated digital system has been shared, since June 2003, with the University of Arkansas at Little Rock Computer Science Department for research and development into a fully automated system. Funding for the project is pending. Currently, no DRYBEDOC messages have occurred. Upon funding, Dr. Coskun Bayrak, will be the Principle Investigator/Project Director.

With implementation of DRYBEDOC privacy of data and communication is forever changed.

In DRYBEDOC what is seen or heard is, not necessarily, what is said or written.

Without THE EMBOL none of this information would exist.

None of the Encryption books that were mailed to me apply to DRYBEDOC.

Attached Items included in this Response:

- 1. Book, DRYBEDOC.
- ${\bf 2.}\ \ {\bf Book,\ DRYBEDOC\ THE\ EMBELIC\ Language}.$
- 3. Book, DRYBEDOC III.
- 4. Paper, ͽRγ ◊ (϶①ϲ **፮**፫ ነ ነ ነጋር ነር ነው ለያ.
- 5. Paper, "Title Page".
- 6. Paper, Rewritten, "Abstract Of The Disclosure".
- 7. Paper, Rewritten, "Claims".
- 8. Paper, DRYBEDOC Shapes.